The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,664.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

One line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	17
" Carwar	12	" Galle	18
" Mangalore	13	" Negapatam	21
" Cannanore	14	" Madras	24
" Calicut	14	" Coconada	26
" Beypore	14	" Vizagapatam	27
" Cochin	15	" Bimlipatam	27
" Tuticorin	16	" Gopalpore	28
		Arrive Calcutta	30

* This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every month, for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without Food.
Suez	35	22	12	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	13	Including Wines.
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by any of the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FRÈRE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destinations.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by the Company's Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 8	Without Wines.
" Suez	£ 32-10	£ 20	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

Return Tickets available for six months, dedu.

The Company issue Return Tickets at a reduction of 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

The ... ures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Can...oles, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further pa...ticulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

A. LUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

Announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing int... notice of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 9th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 7th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival in England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING STOCK OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c., at TARDEO.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, exactly Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, the remaining varied and extensive stock of Furniture, &c., &c., at the late Residence of Ramlall Thacorseedass, Esq., at Tardeo.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET.—The 2nd Floor of our Office at No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, the most airy and commodious place well and nicely suitable for a Merchant's, Solicitor's or a Barrister's office, being at near distance from Her Majesty's High Court.

For rent and further particulars apply to the undersigned at ground floor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SYDNEY.

(To sail 12th October 1870.)

THE Magnificent Iron Clipper Ship CALCUTTA, 2,080 tons register, W. Maxwell, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a large number of all classes of Passengers.—Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Griffiths will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, 6th October 1870.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 3rd instant, a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. on the PAID-UP CAPITAL was DECLARED. NOTICE is hereby given, that DIVIDEND WARRANTS can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 1 Union Bridge, Victoria Road, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on and after October 10th, 1870, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M.

The SHARE CERTIFICATES must be produced when applying for the Dividend.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Parell, on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 20th September 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 21st September to 6th October 1870 (both days inclusive).

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that as ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Parell, on THURSDAY, the Sixth day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. Regulation 39 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely,—"Every Shareholder shall have one vote for every Share held by him in the Company."

2nd. That Regulation 32 of the said Table B., so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely,—"No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless fifteen Shareholders are present at the commencement of such business."

3rd. That the provisions of Regulation 48 of the said Table B. shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent for the time being of the said Company, who shall "ex officio" be a Director of the said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149 Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 29th September 1870.

NOTICE.—It is hereby NOTIFIED, that GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES intended for enfacement for PAYMENT of INTEREST in LONDON, should be sent in to the Public Debt Office before 3 o'clock of the day previous to that on which the English Mail closes.

An additional fee of 8 annas will be charged on each Note received after the abovementioned hours and up to 12 o'clock of the day following, after which hour no Government Promissory Notes will be received.

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 5th October 1870.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,

Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with Mr. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wm. EMERSON.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office at Mazagon, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 6th of October 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PETTY STORES for one year.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

All particulars relating to this Contract may be learned on personal application during office hours at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from Boilers, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins; also a quantity of condemned Biscuits and Beer belonging to the Overland Transport Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late R. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, deceased, dated 3rd day of November 1834, wherein he bequeathed the whole of his PROPERTIES, ESTATES, &c., &c., &c., to us the undersigned, we do hereby inform and caution the public against purchasing the same or advancing any money thereon. The following are the properties:—

One dwelling-house situate in Todd Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and assessed No. 14 at present in the Municipal Books.

One pucka-built Stable, situate in Churneywaddy Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Punchat Nussakhana, outside the Town of Bombay, and assessed No. 39 at present in the Municipal Books.

One Garden or hilly place, situate at the village of Chumboor, called Dewane Salsette.

The above properties are bequeathed to us, except that Soonabhai has to receive her portion on the income or interest derived thereon till her life-time.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.
ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSEETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows:—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Moolton, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—in Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Coverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, RUTTONJEE JAMSEETJEE JUSSAWALLA,	Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Coverjee Jussawalla.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to that Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as specially as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 14th and 28th October, and 11th and 25th November.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 5th and 19th October, and 2nd and 16th November.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 12th and 26th October, and 9th and 23rd November.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 12th October and 9th November.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 28th October and 25th November.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narnakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 4th and 18th October, and 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 11th and 25th October, and 8th and 22nd November.

For KURRACHEE, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st October, and 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 3rd, 17th, and 31st October, and 14th and 28th November.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 8th October and 5th November.

Managing Agents	Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay	Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras	Messrs. BINNY & Co.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1871.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables thereon at the Town or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

Tenders must be for 1,000 lbs and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed Forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Depart., 5th October 1870.

CONTRACT for GRAIN and FODDER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN and FODDER to the Municipality during the year 1871:—

MUTT	GRAIN
BARLEY	BRAN
OATS	COTTON SEED
OOREED	LINSEED OIL CAKE.

The Grain and Fodder must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., 5th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 29th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 600 European Troops or more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the British, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th September 1870.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered in the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. De SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, beg to thank Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve out first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to Cleanliness. Since last the entire Premises have been Whitewashed. Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noval. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
16,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,026	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	122
9,000	400	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
300	2,000	1,100	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,500	850	60	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	1,000	200	Apollo Press Co.	8,000 exd
200	2,000	all	375	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	93	Do. New	555
500	1,000	all	300	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	915
200	6,000	all	246	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	125	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	330
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
32	1,000	750	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	150	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
500	2,500	all	125	Alliance Spinning	2,250
100	2,500	all		Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	870 xd.
60	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
300	150	50	...	Do. New	100
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150	p.a. Great Eastern	1,485
2,500	1,000	all	80	p.a. Manockji Petit's	890
800	2,500	all	80	p.a. Oriental	1,825
600	1,500	*2,300	...	Royal	1,550

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
—	5	19	...	Do. China
—	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
—	...	...		East India Bank's
—	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
—	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank
—	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
24,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	20
500	2,000	300	21 p.s.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.s.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	138
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	41
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
—	3,500	2,443	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
—	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh.	35
12,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
19,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,535
8,000	150	...	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	163
1,750	2,000	2,013	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,000	2,000	1,440	Nil	Fort Canning	270

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99 d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	224

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign cash	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 1st October compared with the statement issued on the 24th September:—

Liabilities.	24th Sept.	1st Oct.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	42,36,217	32,63,715
Deposits at Head Office	1,74,53,338	1,76,14,593
Deposits at Branches	20,39,948	20,29,234
Bank Post Bills outstanding	3,50,159	18,49,884
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	12,23,961	10,86,978
Rs	3,15,53,543	3,12,61,404
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,69,824	24,39,192
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,97,118	3,95,738
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	26,86,098	27,98,439
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	31,61,810	35,27,764
Dead Stock	4,81,286	
Less written off	40,000	
	4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps	6,486	6,709
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	14,06,296	15,10,483
Overdrafts	4,460	17,670
Govt. Reserve Cash	2,26,217	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,41,09,645	1,39,09,783
Do. do. at Branches	47,59,222	49,07,334
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,85,984	13,07,006
Rs.	3,15,53,543	3,12,61,404

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Mitchell, Captain, 108th Regiment, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

Tufnell, Ensign, 39th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Ferozepore.

Becke, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from ——.

Moriarty, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Surgeon A. M. Garden, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, has obtained 30 days' subsidiary leave, under Section XXVIII. of the Military Leave Rules of 1868, with effect from 26th October 1870, or subsequent date, to enable him to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. Newton, Superintendent of Vaccination, to officiate as Superintendent-General of Vaccination, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Surgeon A. M. Garden.

Captain E. C. O. B. Horsford, District Superintendent of Police, Ambala, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ambala, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ambala, during Captain Horsford's absence.

Major E. P. W. Ripley, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave of absence for 30 days from 12th September, current, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough to England.

Mr. A. Adams, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Peshawar Division from 14th July to 14th August 1870, during the absence on leave of Captain H. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer.

Colonel J. D. Campbell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th October, or subsequent date.

Captain R. C. Garstin, R. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed three months' leave on sick certificate from the 20th July 1870.

Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the division during the absence of Captain Garstin, as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 8s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Robin Hood	Winsborrow	Colombo.

The ship Sagamore, Pickering, to Australia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch Mandvee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 30 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 30 Fort George ..... Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will leave Bombay on Sunday morning during the remaining months of the present year.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 9th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTAKER—COOPER—At St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. W. H. Harpur, Mr. W. W. Whittaker, G. I. P. Railway, to Mary Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Cooper, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

RANKING—September 27th, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. L. Ranking, 34th Regiment C. L. I., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—September 27th, at Brocklands, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Neil E. Boileau, D. J. A., of a son.

BURKE—September 29th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Mr. A. W. Burke, Oude and Rohilcund Railway, of a son and heir.

GOAD—October 1st, at Cawnpore, the wife of Horace Boileau Goad, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

POWER—WATSON—October 1st, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., and the Rev. J. Lapsley, B.A., James William Power, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of the late General Sir W. G. Power, K.C.B., K.C.H., Royal Artillery, to Harriette Jane, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Watson, Bengal Army, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir James Watson, K.C.B.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870.

THE *Indu Prakash* has bettered the instruction of its persistent European teachers. It has published a "List of Indian Grievances," which reads like a condensed edition, a microcosmos, of the *Bombay Times* and Major Evans Bell. The sum total of complaint is not exactly that "the English" are masters; but that they are not subservient agents in India Like our chief native contemporary, the lesser organ, which has compressed his subversive doctrines into fifty-six paragraphs, would like the English well enough if they would work without pay or with pay, providing it came out of the Treasury of England. We are stating the meaning of this bill of indictment which suggests the reflection that the preachers and believers in these fifty-six articles would be all the better for three years or three months of existence under the rule of the Gaekwar or Holkar. The *Bombay Times* would make an excellent *Moniteur* for either, until it was cut out by the *Indu Prakash*.

It is the characteristic of the anti-English school that it makes appeals to Parliament, that is, from a Government here which knows India, to a power in the West which knows nothing of the country. The Viceroy, the whole body of the services, civil, political, military, covenanted and uncovenanted, are regarded as natural enemies, ignored, and passed over, and reference is made to a body which, with the best intentions, has nearly always interfered in India to her hurt. No doubt a Royal Commission or a Select Committee would gratify many vanities, Native and European, who would have the luxury of figuring as witnesses. And, of course, it is *possible* that the results of an inquiry might be beneficial. On the whole, however, India has not greatly benefitted by Parliamentary interference, which, after all is only another name for the interference of cliques. Amalgamation, excessive expenditure, mistaken sanitation, the undue employment of Europeans, and much else has arisen from the influence of cliques who have spoken through Parliament. It is natural that the native malcontents should look to a power, the real character of which they do not and cannot comprehend; but their European teachers ought to know better. In many respects, however, these are more native than the natives themselves.

Nevertheless even a Royal Commission would be able to dispose of some absurdities in this list of grievances. For example, it is made a grievance that "the British Government has, by its *de facto* position as the strongest power in India, asserted a *de jure* claim to be *the* paramount power in India." This is pure jargon. The British Government has not asserted a claim, it has established its position as the paramount power in India. The talk about *de facto* and *de jure* is the mere echo of things learned in the High Schools and the Indo-British journals. The *de facto* and the *de jure* here are one. We are, and we shall be—until we are expelled by native force or our own philanthropic folly. If the *Indu Prakash* asks the British Parliament to say whether we are the paramount power or not, it is not difficult to conceive the answer. Next we are told that the Queen's Government can only "legitimately" step into the place of the East India Company, which is said to have regarded certain Native States as equals and allies, yet it has assumed over them sovereign rights. The Queen's Government could legitimately, if the word has any meaning in such a connexion, step into any place it pleased, and it has assumed sovereign rights because that course seemed to be the best and most expedient. The East India Company made war and annexed states; the Crown has simply declared itself to be what it is—the paramount power. Parliament, if that is any comfort, sanctioned, nay dictated, the change, or rather the declaration of a fact. When, as this malcontent asserts, an attempt is made to reduce the great feudatories to great titled Zemindars, then we can discuss the propriety of that policy. A Royal Commission certainly will not waste time over insidious talk of that kind. The deposition and degradation of Native Princes without trial or cause assigned is also another grievance. When has a Native Prince been deposed without cause assigned? Royal Commissioners will require precise charges. The malcontents do not deprecate this sort of interference, only they want laid down a principle of interference or non-intervention, and they desire that "the wishes of the people" should be consulted. Here we have a far off echo from the European schools, just as in other cases the malcontents talk about "constitutional" methods and remedies, as if there were constitutionnel rule in India. Fancy a Royal Commission being asked to determine whether such and such a policy were contrary to the Indian Constitution! Here is a neat complaint in that line. The Native States are still treated as if they were—"obnoxious blots in the homogeniety of conquest. There is no frank recognition that they are an integral part of the Empire"—really that is droll grievance—"there is no constitutional provision by which their counsel can be sought .... No Chamber or Council of Princes, no High Court of Justices where they sit as judges on any sinning member of their own body; they are as much ignored as ever in war or peace, in legislation as in administration." Upon this we need say nothing—it is sufficient to set it forth as a shining example of the result produced by the anti-English gospellers in India.

We cannot go into all the fifty-six charges, some of which are small enough; but we may remark that the "Nuzerana resolution" does embody a grievance, mainly because it is bad policy in itself, and we have strong grounds for believing that the Secretary of State will request the Government of India to revoke a resolution it was inexpedient to pass. But we think the Native States ought, in some way, to contribute a larger share than they do to the military expenses of the Empire, and we certainly do not think that they should have any control over the expenditure. "The grievances of the aristocratic classes" may be summed up in a sentence—they are no longer able to do what they like with their own—but all the aristocrats, if they chose, can lead honourable and useful lives.

Seeing that the great object is to show up the "baleful effects" of British rule, we are not surprised to find a demand for an universal permanent settlement—singular departure from the dogmas of their most notorious masters—grumbling at the thirty years' settlement, grumbling at the one anna cess, and yet an indictment against Government for not providing irrigation, for not fostering native manufactures, for not instituting all sorts of training shops and schools. As if all the works demanded could be produced for nothing. We quite admit that the Disarming Act involves a question of policy that may at some time be re-considered, and that in the same way our rules for the native army are open to question; but our malcontent is so solicitous for caste claims and for the interests of great native families that we could not accept his evidence without reserve. It is quite true that too many Europeans are employed—that springs partly from the energy of the philanthropists, and partly from the revival of patronage. The writer says it is a grievance that no attempt has been steadily made to *teach* habits of self-government to the people. On the contrary more attempts are made than are useful, and those that are made are mis-understood. The real grievance lies in the fact that our rulers, neglecting facts, did confer a "form of liberty" which had immediately, and by the necessities of the case to be reduced to a mockery of the reality—the reality being, as it must be, despotism. The evil of our municipalities lies in their hypocrisy. But if we desire to see how far the poison of Indo-British teaching has penetrated, and how completely the actual conditions of the State are mis-conceived, we shall read and ponder on the following preposterous paragraphs:—

"37. No *bona fide* attempt has been made to provide a machinery by which the wishes of the people on great questions of State policy can be ascertained. No representation is allowed, no voice is heard as coming from the people.

"38. The legislature contains really no representative element. The officials who nominate, nominate incapables, and thus the forms of liberty are again abused for purposes of masking absolutism."

It *is* absolutism by which alone we can stand, and when we made even a show of departing from it, we committed a great error and started an endless mischief. For that error the future will have to pay. Here we stop, reserving for another time further comment on this outcry of disaffection, an outcry raised chiefly on behalf of the Native Princes who sigh for the good old times when they could do what they pleased. But it will be a bad time for their mouth-piece, the *Indu Prakash*, when the Princes are masters again. The chief value of papers like this "list of grievances" is to show us in a compressed form the sort of venom which has been infiltrated into the minds of the educated natives mainly by European agitators.

THE services of Captain H. D. Cathcart, Bombay Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

UNDER instructions from Army Head Quarters, the D Battery, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, will commence their march from Kirkee to Neemuch on the morning of Monday, the 17th instant.

MR. BORRODAILE, Acting District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who had gone to Poona to be present at the Public Works Conference, returned to Ahmedabad last week, and resumed charge of his office.

AT a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held in London on the 8th of September, the silver medal of the Society for saving life was presented to Mr. R. F. Briscoe, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship China, for his bravery in the Bandora accident.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the Akhoond of Swat has required all his people by proclamation to supply him with a dagger for each house. The Akkoond is just now said to be on very bad terms with the Wahabee Moulvis of Sittana, and will probably declare a religious *jehad* against them.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B.M.S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine the undermentioned officers:—Quartermaster Ward, 41st Regiment; Captain Mitchell, 108th Regiment; Ensign E. Tuffnell, 39th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is, says the "Pioneer," expected in Allahabad before the end of the present month, as he hopes to receive the Viceroy in person on the 31st, when His Excellency pays us his flying visit. At present His Honor is marching in the interior of Kumaon, *en route* for Lohoo Ghat, Almorah, and Raneekhet, whence he does not return to Nynee Tal until about the 18th.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, of the Bombay Civil Service, is expected to return to Bombay by the next mail, and will be appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government, in the Revenue, General and Financial Departments, in the room of the Honourable Mr. Chapman, who will proceed in a few days to Calcutta to join the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations. Mr. Ravenscroft has twice acted as Chief Secretary to Government in the same Departments.

CHOLERA ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

APPENDED is a letter from Mr. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Zanzibar, 17th August 1870:—

"I have the honor to inform you that cholera has reappeared at Bagamoyo on the coast opposite Zanzibar, and that although the town and island of Zanzibar are free from the disease, it is very likely that we shall be afflicted once more with a return of it here.

"All communication between Bagamoyo and Zanzibar has been ordered to be stopped, but such orders are scarcely ever carried out in this country. The deaths at Bagamoyo are reported from thirty to forty daily, principally among the porters coming from the interior. The caravan route within three days' journey of the coast appeared to be the locality mostly infected.

"Under these circumstances I shall abstain for the present from granting clean bills of health."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 4TH OCTOBER, 3-35 P.M.

General Trochu's account of the sortie from Paris on Friday last states, that the French troops occupied several positions, but after a short engagement withdrew in good order. Their losses were serious, but the enemy's considerably larger.

German forces are being concentrated at Toul, preparatory to an advance on Lyons.

Fresh German troops have crossed the Rhine, and are marching on Mehlhausen, and are also approaching Scheelstadt.

The National Gardes at Lyons are actively supporting the Prefect for preservation of order.

A postal balloon service has been organized in Paris.

M. Thiers dined on Sunday with the Czar. He returns to Vienna to-day (Tuesday). Reiterated semi-official denials are given to the reports of Russian armaments.

Large supplies are being exported from America to France.

The Plebiscite in Rome has resulted in about 40,000 votes *for* and only 50 votes *against* union with Italy.

The name of Colonel Evan Jerves appears in the obituary of the week.

OLD BALLAD.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

O Strassburg, O Strassburg, thou cradle of the brave,
Fair as thou art thy walls enclose full many a soldier's grave.

Full many, full many, a soldier brave and true,
Has left his father and mother dear, and loving maiden too.

Has left them, has left them,—to stay he is not free;
In Strassburg, in Strassburg, must many a soldier be.

The mother, the mother, to the Captain's house has run,
"O Captain dear, O Captain dear, do give me back my son."

"Thy son can I not give thee, for all the gold thou hast,
"Thy son and many more must die, in the battle's fiery blast.

"In the broad field of battle, still onward to the foe,
"Though the heart of his loving maiden breaks, and pale her fair cheeks grow."

She sighs and she sorrows,—what can her bliss restore!—
"Farewell," she cries, "my own true love, farewell for ever more."

A WANTON NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About a year ago Mr. Ludha Ebram thought fit to build and open a shop at Byculla in the Bellasis Road. Although Jaffier Sulieman did not quite approve this step, it has no doubt been useful. But it has brought, not a crying, but a yelling nuisance into the Bellasis Road. During the building the crooning of the women, monotonous, ear-piercing, was incessant. Since that time the ghorrawallas and other servants have been allowed to make night hideous. Possessed of powerful lungs they roar out the same thing over and over again—I believe it is called *singing!*—and accompany themselves plentifully with what sound like gigantic *bones*. Perhaps the reason of all this is that Mr. Ludha does not live there, and does not care whether his people are a nuisance or not. But, sir, I might as well drive herds of swine into his compound or hire a band to scream and shriek all night under his verandah. Surely the mere fact of having a horde of loud-voiced men in his employ does not justify any man in permitting an uproar through the night. One might as well live near to an open window of hell as within a hundred yards of Mr. Ludha's stables and servants. A year ago the nuisance did not exist; it has *come* to my neighbourhood; and I can but hold Mr. Ludha responsible for this wanton infraction of the peace. I do not allow my ghorrawallas to rend the air with their infernal shouts, and he has no right to permit his ghorrawallas to make life a burden. The thing would not be permitted in the lowest pothouse, in the lowest slum in London, and it ought not to be allowed here. Mr. Ludha himself is far from his *inferno* in the Bellasis Road, and probably that is the reason why he is so regardless of the quiet and comfort of those who live within range of his demons.—I am, &c.,

BYCULLA.

AFGHANISTAN.

OUR (*Pioneer's*) last Cabul news was very gloomy, and the Ameer seemed to be irretrievably committed to hostilities against his rebel son, the Sirdar Yakoob Khan. A ray of hope has now gleamed across the prospect, for we learn that the gates of Kandahar have been closed against the rebel prince. If Herat will do the same, the Ameer may after all be able to use his troops in Khoorum.

THE BUNDER FEES BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON A "BILL (NO. 5 OF 1870) FOR THE LEVY OF FEES ON THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNDERS, WHARVES, LANDING PLACES AND PIERS IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY."

1. The Select Committee consider that it is inexpedient to empower Government to levy fees upon persons and carriages entering upon or embarking or disembarking at the Government bunders and landing places in view of the detentions and obstructions to which the population would be exposed if the 1st section of the bill, as it originally stood, became law. It has therefore been altered so as to limit its scope to the levy of fees upon goods and vessels arriving at the bunders and other landing places and upon animals and vehicles plying for hire.

2.—The Committee also recommend the addition of a proviso to this section, giving the local Government a power of exempting from payment of fees. Similar provisoes are contained in many other Acts of general incidence where the exceptions which public expediency makes desirable are too numerous to include in the statute.

3.—In the preamble and throughout the Bill the words "Island of Bombay" have been changed into "City of Bombay," the latter expression being defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1866.

4.—In section 2 the words "in pursuance of this Act" have been substituted for the word "thereunder."

5.—It appears to the Committee desirable that the procedure in levying fees should be determined before the Bill is passed into law: and that legal penalties should be attached to breaches of its provisions, whether committed by the officers appointed to collect the fees or by the individuals from whom they are to be levied. Following the precedent of Bombay Act IV. of 1869 (*an Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay*) the Committee have drafted a new section (which they recommend for insertion as section IV.) applying to the levy of fees under this Bill the same procedure and penalties as are provided for in the laws relating to Imperial Customs. As these laws are well understood by the Court and the public their application seems both advisable and convenient.

6.—In consequence of the addition of this section some provisions of section III. have been expunged as being unnecessary. A verbal improvement has also been made in the concluding sentence. Section IV. of the Bill as read a first time being also rendered unnecessary by the new section has been omitted.

7.—Section V. has been left out as the Bill elsewhere provides that it shall not come into operation until the limits of a bunder and the rates of fees to be levied there have been fixed by notification.

8.—A new section V. has been added requiring that tables of fees in both the English and Vernacular languages shall be conspicuously exhibited whereever fees are levied under the Bill. This is expressly provided for in the laws relating to public tolls and ferries, and the Committee consider that the check on fraud and extortion afforded by this precaution is sufficient reason for making direct legislative provision in the present matter.

9.—The Committee have thought it advisable in the event of future legislation regarding the port that reliable statistics of net revenue from bunder fees should be ascertained and published. They also recommend that the revenue so raised should be expended upon matters connected with the landing and wharfage accommodation in the City of Bombay. With these intentions a new section VI. has been appended.

10.—The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee.

S. MANSFIELD.
M. K. KENNEDY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
G. M. STEWART.

4th October 1870.

BOMBAY.

THE services of Assistant Apothecary S. Caldeiro, No. 98, have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—A Mussulman was apprehended at Ahmedabad a few days ago heaving counterfeit Queen's coins and implements to prepare them in his possession. He has been committed to take his trial at the eSssions Court.

THE Assault of Arms came off yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon on the parade ground in front of the Grand Stand. The number of spectators was unusually large. The Grand Stand was well filled with ladies, and the ground set apart for carriages was also fully occupied. The assault began punctually at 4 o'clock P.M. The foils and single-sticks were admirably well handled; but the great interest was in the bayonet and bayonet, sword and bayonet, and sword exercises.—*Deccan Herald.*

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers inform me how Drawing Paper damaged by being kept during the monsoon can be rendered fit for use?—Yours, &c.,

5th October. P. C. R.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th Oct., 3-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Oct., 12-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd Oct., 9-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Oct., 4 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to London; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship BRAEMAR, 838 tons, Captain Thomas Griffiths, arrived on the 4th instant from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain George Baldwin, arrived on the 4th instant from Cochin with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Mitchell, Master Mitchell, Dr. DeCunha, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee and two children, Mr. Kerr, forty-seven deck passengers, and fifteen shipwrecked seamen of the ship Malabar, burnt at sea.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company took place in the office of the treasurers, Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., on Monday last the 3rd instant, when the directors' report and audited accounts to July 31st, 1870, were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital declared, payable on and after the 10th October.

Messrs. Newman and Firth who retired by rotation were re-elected directors.

Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangeer and Bomanjee Framjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 26th September, to Saturday, 1st October 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,074	4	0
House Rate	13,189	13	11
Police R

THE CHINA DIFFICULTY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

SEVERAL officers of the Madras Army volunteered for service in China two months ago. The Government have not, as yet, replied to their applications. In other words the officers recognised two months ago the urgent necessity for sending reinforcements to China which the Government practically do not even now admit. And yet we do not suppose the Government believe that the China difficulty will blow over. It is not in the nature of things that it should do so. The demand of the French Ambassador at Tientsin having been ignored with impunity, the desire to exterminate all foreigners will assuredly tend to unite opposing parties against common foes. Had we with a prescience worthy of our political self-assertion, sent only a regiment to China six weeks ago, its arrival would ere this have made the Chinese Government hesitate in adopting overt acts of hostility. The Chinese cannot be expected to discriminate closely between English and French settlers at their ports. In their opinions there is a distinction without a difference between Europeans. All speak equally bad Chinese, all are actuated by the same greed for wealth, or converts. So the agitation in China is not directed against the French, so much as against Europeans regardless of their nationality. Had reinforcements been sent to China from India some weeks ago, we might have nipped the threatening mischief in the bud, and averted a "little war." How comes it that precious weeks have been lost? Not because India has not troops in readiness, but because Mr. Cardwell, rules at the War Office, and a Royal Duke at the Horse Guards. Should war now break out in China nothing can save Mr. Gladstone's feeble Ministry—a Ministry hampered by the presence of two or more peace-at-any-price apostles. The Home Government, in imitating the procrastination of the Emperor Napoleon last July, have taken upon themselves a very grave responsibility, for which the Conservatives, echoing the feeling of the country, will call them to account.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY EDUCATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 9.)

THE first report of the Royal Commission on Military Education dealt with the education of the officer. The second report, which is now before us, deals mainly with the education of the non-commissioned officer and private soldiers. Like the first report, this one is pleasant to read. It is conceived in a broad and liberal spirit; it can hardly fail, if adopted, to produce some important and beneficial changes; it stirs some stagnant pools; and it is exceedingly well written and put together. There are points on which we are compelled to disagree with the Commissioners—rather, perhaps, we should say, on which the cogency of their own well-marshalled arguments tells rather against than for their own conclusions. We could point to portions of the report where the reasoning seems suddenly to collapse without any sufficient cause. There are other recommendations which savour too much of a desire to avoid pronouncing a decision on a vexed question, and where the settlement of the particular subject under discussion is postponed or evaded. But, on the whole, the report is one which can hardly fail to be well received.

The points specially referred to the Commissioners were the management and organization of army schools for adults and children, together with the regulations affecting the appointment and status of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; libraries and recreation rooms; lectures to the troops; soldiers' institutes; the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; the Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin; the Schoolof Musketry at Hythe. These different subjects are treated in order, and with a fulness and clearness which give a value to this report above and independent of its specific recommendations. Each subject is prefaced by a succinct historical summary, tracing the steps of its present development; the existing organization of each school or system of instructions, is set forth, and the points raised by the Secretary of State in the instructions, and by the various witnesses who have given evidence before the Commission, are carefully discussed. To attempt to exhaust in a single article a report which extends to some forty-six folio pages, which is pregnant with suggestions and of which the argument is sustained and close in texture, is impossible. We cannot attempt to do more in this preliminary notice than set forth the recommendations of the Commissioners.

With regard to army schools generally, and their superintendence, it is proposed to assimilate the duties of inspection in Ireland to those in Great Britain, the office of Assistant-Inspector in Ireland being abolished, and the whole system of inspection being brought under one head, and the inspector in Great Britain relieved of the duty of actually examining—a duty to be hereafter performed by the "superintending schoolmasters," whose title is to be changed to that of "sub-inspectors of army schools." The Indian system is also to be amalgamated with that of the Imperial schools. The minor recommendations respecting the reduction and simplification of the returns will be generally appreciated.

The question of children's schools is discussed at considerable length. These schools are mainly intended for the children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; they are also open to the children of officers, of subordinates employed in the military department, of pensioners and of civilians immediately connected with the army. As a small fee is paid monthly for each child, and the attendance for children of non commissioned officers and soldiers is compulsory. The commissioners report that "the educational results of these schools are decidedly successful;" and that "the system of instruction seems to be well-devised and practically successful in its results." They recommend that the payment of fees for the children of all persons actually serving in the army should cease; and they desire to see established an organized system of industrial instruction for children of both sexes. The Commissioners do not propose to curtail the privilege of attending school at present enjoyed by children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and they give what appears to us good reasons for this decision. They recommend that the masters and mistresses be wholly exempted from instructing on Sundays, the organization of Sunday schools being confided to the chaplains. Garrison schools as such are not approved. The Commissioners strongly and properly insist upon regularity of attendance—whether in the case of regimental or outside pupils—being strictly enforced. It is satisfactory to receive an assurance that "the educational status of our army schools is far beyond that of village schools." The recommendations will certainly tend to increase the usefulness of these establishments.

As regards adult schools, which are established for the purpose of affording a sound and useful education to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the Commissioners make one or two important recommendations. They place the finger upon the one great blot of these schools—the fact that attendance is not compulsory. Out of this circumstance flows a long train of evils which is easily traced. From this circumstance, in fact, come the unsatisfactory results which the Commissioners recognize when they state that the "results are not satisfactory, nor such as the machinery employed, and the expenditure incurred would entitle us to expect." It is not recommended that attendance be made compulsory on old soldiers, but it is recommended that in the case of recruits and of all men hereafter entering the service, education up to a certain point should be insisted upon, and attendance at school enforced as a duty. It hardly needed the almost elaborate argument which the Commissioners have devoted to this part of the subject to justify their recommendation. It is further recommended, and this proposition is to a certain extent complementary of the other, that school certificates should, except in very special cases, be made in time of peace an indispensable condition of promotion. Some alterations are proposed in the form and nature of the certificates; and some stress is laid upon the necessity of encouraging special classes.

The detailed recommendations with regard to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are numerous. They amount on the whole to a general improvement of their position and rates of pay. We are not sorry to find that the Commissioners, while recognizing the dissatisfaction which prevails among the teachers, are able to refer this dissatisfaction to certain definite causes, the removal of which they propose to effect. The subject of recreation-rooms and lectures is one of immense importance to the army from a social and domestic point of view. The present system was inaugurated by Lord Herbert in 1861. The Commissioners report that the evidence they have received "is unanimous in representing the practical working of these institutions as highly satisfactory." The Commissioners accept this view, and, accepting it, desire to see the system further and more universally applied; and two good rooms provided in every barrack for the purposes of recreation. They point out that all the recommendations of the committee of 1861 have not yet been carried out. They desire to see a room established, wherever practicable, for sparring, single stick, fencing, &c.; and in large garrisons suitable accommodation for lecture halls. It is thought, too, that increased Government assistance should be furnished in aid of the recreation-rooms, and that the profits arising from the canteen fund should be in part devoted to this object. The Commissioners look upon recreation rooms within the barracks as preferable to "soldiers' institutes" outside, or to those institutes of a more exclusively religious character which "combine the objects of a temperance refreshment room with those of a music hall," and which have been established by private benevolence, and generally with but small success.

That part of the Commissioners' report which has reference to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea and to the Hibernian School at Dublin would require an article to itself to treat it properly. We must content ourselves with baldly recording the Commissioners' recommendations under these heads. They are as follows: That the "normal school" at Chelsea be abolished, and that civilian candidates for the appointment of army schoolmasters should be obtained from civil training establishments, military candidates being trained, as a general rule, in regimental schools, with a certain supplementary course in a civil training school. It is proposed to place the "model school" at Chelsea under the immediate control of the Director-General of Military Education; and to reorganize its internal arrangements, so as to extend the authority of the instructors and to place the supervision over discipline and instruction in the same hands. An improved system of industrial training is to be adopted, and the school is to be removed into the country. Several alterations are proposed in the organization of the Hibernian School, together with a diminution in the number of the governing body. These propositions we cannot now detail.

The School of Musketry at Hythe has largely occupied the Commissioners' attention. We cannot agree with their recommendation to retain it where it is; and it is clear that the Commissioners do not themselves altogether approve their own recommendation. The arguments which they show in favour of the removal of the School to Aldershot are, in our opinion, imperfectly met by the evidence of the Duke of Cambridge, to which the Commissioners appeal, in the contrary direction. We are convinced that the practical utility of the establishment would be largely increased by its transference to Aldershot, or one of our great centres of military life. We can, however, give an unqualified assent to the proposition to divest the establishments of all the functions of inspection, and to make it exclusively a "normal school" for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors, and as a sort of head-quarters for all musketry experiments. The establishment is also to be subjected to periodical inspection; the very unsatisfactory "text-book" is to be revised by the light of recent improvements and scientific researches; and some alterations are suggested in the general system of musketry.

These are the chief features of a report to which it is impossible to do justice within the limits of a single article; and to which we hope to return at a future occasion. Enough has been said, however, to show that the Commissioners have made many valuable and comprehensive recommendations.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S ARRIVAL AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

(FROM A GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.)

WAHLERSHAUSEN, near WILHELMSHOEHE,

Sept. 5, 5-30 p.m.

THE 7th Company of Reserve of the 83rd Regiment (11th Army Corps) had been drawn up together with 20 Hussars of the 14th Regiment, to ward off people, and to keep clear the road to Wilhelmshöhe. More people were assembled there than I had expected, the greater part of them gathering from the neighbouring villages, Wehlheiden and Wahlershausen. Keeping early hours they will all, I believe, have returned home when the train with the Emperor arrives. There was no outburst of patriotic feeling occasioned by the great victories of our army. No song was heard; every one kept quiet. The enthusiasm evinced on Saturday last had died away, and there was more than abundant proof on the faces of the peasants that in their opinion the captivity of the Emperor would not be the end of this lamentable war, and that still more blood of their sons and brethren had to be shed.

It was exactly 9-35 p.m. when the Imperial train arrived at the Wilhelmshöhe station. Assembled there were the Staff officers of the troops garrisoned here, who had been left behind for the organization of the troops of reserve. Foremost of them ranks General Von Plonski, formerly General commanding the 11th Army Corps, but now, in consequence of his ill-health, succeeded by General von Bose, wounded at Wörth. There was also the Chief President of the Province, Her von Möller, all wearing their official uniform, and doing all the honours to the Imperial prisoner whom they had to receive. It was a solemn moment indeed when the drums struck up the *Zapfenstreich*, when all hearts rebounded to that tune, which indicates the day's work done. When the train stopped the Emperor alighted, and passed in the front of the officers lining the station, while he uncovered his head and went to General Plonski's carriage, which conveyed him to Wilhelmshöhe, ten minutes' drive off. The Emperor looked earnest but not broken down, and as far as I may judge—I was standing five paces from his carriage—his countenance was quite different from that given by *Kladderadatsch*. There were no signs of an extravagant emebonpoint, nor of that illness which he is said to be suffering from. I am glad to confirm the opinion which I expressed beforehand about my fellow countrymen: when the Imperial carriage drove off there was no sound to be heard—dead silence reigned about.

CASSEL, Sept. 6.

I hasten to send you some additional information to my last night's letter, which I have gathered this morning. The 9th Company of the 83rd Regiment, under the command of Hauptmann von Nordeck and Lieutenant Frankfurth, had been sent from Cassel to the Wilhelmshöhe railway station. About 60 of them were required to surround the station; the rest, numbering 80, were drawn up in line in front of the station, when the train arrived. When the Emperor alighted the drummers and fifers played a tune known to us as the great *Zapfenstreich*, but which, as I am now informed by an officer, is usually played on the reception of some high personage. Napoleon wore the undress uniform of a General in a *reitermantel*, something similar to the Charibaldian uniform. On leaving the carriage the Emperor went up to the right wing of the company, which presented arms, and passed in front, several times taking off his cap, saluting them. At three paces distant followed him Generals von Plonski and Graf Monts, Governor of the city of Cassel. There were also present the Chief President von Möller and a large host of railway officials. The demeanour and behaviour of the people present were beyond all praise. When the Emperor came in sight there was not heard a single sound. You might almost have heard the leaf falling down from the tree, as a German adage says; and in the same silence regaining the way where he left his station.

As far as Cologne, I have been told, the Emperor had travelled, accompanied only by two Prussian Staff officers. There the *cortege* was joined by about 16 *uster* officers, belonging to every kind of arm. There was one of the 53d, one of the 40th Regiment; there were Jägers, Curassiers, Uhlans, Artillery, and even Pioneers, the Landwehr not excluded.

I think the news which reached Cassel yesterday afternoon during my absence respecting the declaration of the French Republic, and demonstrating the [illegible] rule of France in the present moment, may not have been gratifying to the Emperor. Still, his opinion, I believe, is the same as that of people here—that the Germans entering Paris will bring order in the machinery of State, now at a standstill.—*Times.*

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

(FROM THE FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

VIRTON, Sept. 7.

I AM starting in a few hours, and I expect my star will guide me either on Metz or towards Paris. Having collected a few documents on the fortifications of Paris, having read and borrowed some able notes on the subject, perhaps it might be interesting for your readers to give these few lines so full of actuality in the present probability of future events, Paris being now the great hope of France, the last serious barrier to the foreign invasion.

It was only in 1814, after his reverses, that the Great Napoleon understood how important it would have been for him if Paris had been fortified. During the one hundred days he lost no time, and the works for fortifying the capital were commenced, but Waterloo soon stopped the execution of those plans.

After the Revolution of 1830, the project was again renewed, several pamphlets published, and in 1831 the works were again resumed, but peace being probably assured for some time after the siege of Anvers, the works were abandoned for a second time. King Louis Philippe, although a brave soldier at Valmy and Jemmappes, was not a warlike monarch; he was a philanthropist more than a warrior, but he was also a great politician, full of prudence, and knowing how to appreciate the faults of his predecessors.

He had made up his mind to fortify Paris. With several competent military authorities he was of opinion that the best system of defence for the capital was the erection of several fortresses, built in front and around Paris, leaving out for the present the idea of a rampart to encircle the city.

The opposition in the Chamber was of an entirely different opinion from the King, from his council, and his generals; they pretended that the only way to fortify Paris efficiently was to build a rampart all around the city; the forts around Paris were for them so many representatives of the old bastille, and a direct threat against the Parisian population. Many citizens were influenced by those arguments, and the question would have remained pending for several years to come, if the fear of a new coalition had not arisen in 1840, and decided at once the solution of the problem.

It was at this juncture of affairs that the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, the intelligent prince who died unfortunately, proposed a new project combining the two theories; that is to say, to have Paris fortified with circular ramparts as well as with detached fortresses. The illustrious Marshal Soult asked the Chambers for a credit of 150 millions for that purpose. M. Thiers, who was then chief Minister of the Cabinet, took the affair to heart, and eight days later the Duke of Orleans, with the consourse of officers of the Genie, had prepared plans of the fortifications, which were submitted in full council of the Ministers, and on his own responsibility M. Thiers and his Ministry took up the engagement to have those very plans executed under the direction of Marshal Dode de la Brunnerie.

His plans, too rapidly executed, were based on the system of Vauban, but with important modifications. The fortified bastions in front are the great principle of the system. The city is surrounded by an immense polygon of a certain number of sides, and in front of each polygon side is facing a bastion, built as a lozenge, forms the bastion itself. Those bastions are separated one from the other by a necessary space for their service, and the spaces on the angle of the polygon are also provided with fortified works.

The continuous precinct of Paris is provided with 94 bastions; they follow a circle, nearly regular, of 22 English miles in circumference. An imaginary line from centre to centre, from each of the detached fortresses protecting the precinct, would have an extent of 70 miles. These figures will show at once the difficulty of attacking Paris.

The record of memorable sieges for the last 300 years shows that a fortified place can resist indefinitely, if not entirely surrounded and blocked. Of course the larger the place is, the larger are the difficulties. The siege of Sebastopol offers a victorious example of that theory.

The blockade of Paris cannot be effected without four of about six hundred thousand men, and the Prussians, notwithstanding their immense army and their new levies, will not be able to effectuate such a gigantic enterprise—at least for the present.

Paris will save France. Paris is patriotic, her children are renowned for their undaunted bravery—the Parisians have shown often enough how heroically they know how to die for an idea. What will it be when *La Patrie* is in the greatest danger, when the defence of their homes is at stake, when the severely wounded France rests confidently on her devoted children of the capital?

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled workmanship, is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the process of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to selectanyarticle they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

[LETTER FROM DR. RUSSELL TO THE "TIMES."

HEAD-QUARTERS, CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY,

CHEMERY, August 31.

UNTIL the King "gives it a name" we shall not know what to call the engagement of yesterday, but the Bavarians would like to term it the battle of Beaumont, and to claim for it the glory of the sun of Austerlitz, and certainly they did their part nobly. Three guns and a store of prisoners and the camp equipage and standing camps of two brigades testify to their courage, forwardness, and skilful handing, and General Von der Tann, who commanded the First Army Corps, and General Stefan, who led the 1st Division of it, seem to have behaved admirably. The loss of 14 guns and of 2,000 prisoners as the result of the action with the army of the Centre, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, will not restore the *moral* of the French army if they know of it, and the Emperor, at all events, must be aware of the fact, for he could not have been far away after he left Stonne in the afternoon.

The dispositions which were made for to-day were as follow:—The 1st Bavarian Division, in connexion with the 11th Army Corps, and one Cavalry Division were ordered to march to Remilly and Donchery, on the Meuse. The 5th Corps was to march to Chemery. The 2nd Bavarian Army Corps was to move to Raucourt, south of Remilly, which you will see on the map on the other side of the Meuse, south-east of Sédan. The Crown Prince of Saxony was to cross the Meuse at Mousson, or Mouzon, and at some point near it—Villey, I think. Thus it was hoped that the French, who had been on the south bank of the river, would be caught between the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, and arrangements were made to *echelon* the artillery of the Crown Prince on the projecting open banks of the river, which are high, and indented on the left so as to rake their columns as they approached Sedan. The cavalry were also disposed so as to secure the working of the tremendous trap into which the French mouse was to fall. The 6th Division was posted at Attigny, the 4th Division was to press them from Raucourt, the 1st to hang on the flank towards the Meuse, the 6th to march from Bouvellement towards Mézières, the 5th to scour the country in the direction of Rheims, and the 2d to rendezvous at Chemary. But the result showed that the combinations were not to take effect to-day, at all events. I do not know if the plan I have given above was not subjected to modifications and subsequent changes. At all events, the desperate front shown by the French at Villey, and the success of their masking movement in front of the Crown Prince at Stonne, was quite explained and justified when it was found in the morning that MacMahon had succeeded in crossing the Meuse at between Mousson and Bazeilles; that the whole of his force, *minus* the killed, wounded, and prisoners, were between Sedan and the road to Mézières. This morning the Second Staff rode out of its miserable quarters near St. Pierremont, dirty and joyous. The Duke of Coburg, for the first time since he was a cavalry cadet, had to groom his own horse. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince-Hereditary, had to sleep on straw in a barn. The Prince William of Prussia, Prince Bernberg, the Prince of Weimar, or Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern were much better off. Captain von Girl, the Bavarian aide-de-camp, after riding about all night carrying orders to the 1st and 2d Army Corps, returned to lie down in a waggon and to find all his horses lost, and late at night the Duke of Coburg picked up two squadrons of Lancers of the Guard which had lost their way and had been for two days skirmishing independently with the French outposts; so our villa residences were pretty well crowded. At St. Pierremont we found the First Staff, who had not been much better off, mounted, and the Crown Prince was in the saddle a few minutes afterwards, and led the way at a hand-gallop up lanes, across ploughed fields, and over meadows towards Stonne, about three and a half miles away. The whole of the hill sides were covered with the mass of the 11th Corps d'Armée, whose camp fires were smouldering all around, and as the Prince was recognized the men gave their three characteristic cheers. Now and then his Highness reined up to say a few words to the companies, and once the foremost file of a company who had done something distinguished was called out, and the Prince shook hands with him. What a grim joy ran along all the rugged faces of the men as they saw it, and how they cheered when he rode on! At one place there was a small group of French prisoners, but we did not come across the men who were picked up last night by the cavalry. Before we reached Stonne the *vive!* of distant cannonade was heard, and on rising the heights the smoke was visible over the hills, and the puffs of shells bursting high in the air, in a kind of rift in the ridge over Remilly. The Prince rode into a field in the rear of a cottage on the top of the plateau, a projecting spur of high land, on which the village is situated, with a sharp escarpment towards the river. The Staff dismounted, and his Highness, with General Blumenthal, proceeded to study the map, and to watch the development of the day's work. But there was little to see except smoke along the hills over the Meuse, beyond which, in the distance, runs the blue ridge of the Belgian Ardennes. After waiting for some time so, the Duke of Augustenburg was good enough to suggest that we might ride over together to Remilly and see what was going on, and, attended by a groom, we left the Staff, glass to eye and map in hand, and took the steep zigzag which leads from Stonne to the woods, through which we emerged on the little farm on the Meuse and Chiers. At first we had to clear the flank of a column of the 58th (Silesians) on the march across our road; but on leaving their line of march we were left to ourselves, and soon got into a lovely wooded lane, in which for [illegible] a Frenchman, even a French peasant or soldier—for blouse and military frock are very much the same at a distance—appeared round a corner and, seeing us, at once bolted into the forest, whence had he been an evil-minded Turco or military person, he could have shot his Highness with comparative impunity. The lane was tortuous, and at last there was a shadow of uncertainty gathering over our course, but in a little glade we espied a group of cattle hidden from Prussian beef-eaters, and beyond an avenue leading to a farm-house and a row of trees, which had once been a château and yet rejoiced in a moat. Every door and shutter closed—not a soul visible. But at the clatter of horse-hoofs in the court the young lady of the house appeared, who answered questions with a sort of frightened composure that was very touching; and, so directed, we pursued our course, and were soon within sound of the cannon, and now and then the rattling of the mitrailleuses, which sounds like a great putting-up of iron shutters, coming down to us till from a bare, naked ridge of ploughed land a view was had of guns in position on a sloping bank of the Meuse, the valley of the river, a town in flames opposite to us, and the heights near and on right, down in a deep valley, a town or village through which was marching a column of troops. An independent cut across country led to a ford and to the town of Raucourt. The gardens of the suburbs and the condition of the cottages gave sad proof of unfriendly occupation. Embers and remains of furniture, kitchen utensils, and masses of empty bottles, chairs, and tables, and even feather beds and coverlets, all out in the open, showed that there had been immense enjoyment of creature comforts at the cost of the natives. A woman we met declared it was "*les Allemands*" who had done it all, but it is said the French troops do not always respect the rights of property of their own villagers, and they certainly were here the night before. Nay, more, the house in which General Stefan is now quartered was the night before last honoured by the presence of the Emperor, who only left it at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and on the doors of one of the rooms of the house was written in chalked, "*Tous pour les chevaux de M. le General Duc-ros.*" In the village there were represented the two sides of the picture which war presents—the one for the philanthropist to dilate upon, the other for the soldier to enjoy. Pillaged houses, shattered windows, rooms ransacked, tearful women and children, emptied shops, wounded men, sometimes exclaiming against thieves, "*Est-ce qu'on permet aux soldats, mon General, de prendre nos chemises, notre linge, et nous piller de tout?*" Once it gave me quite a relief to see a determined and gallant young officer marching three of the soldiers whom he found making too free in a house off to the main guard. The reverse of the medal was the animated sight of a great army on the march to an action going on in front. Here a splendid regiment of Prussian lancers standing to their horses by the road side; there a mass of Bavarian cuirassiers moving on with their batteries; and in the fields, amid vast masses of empty wine bottles, battalions of infantry halted till the road was clear of guns and horses. Louder and louder roared the guns. Presently the figures of men and horses standing out against the smoke, and the whistling rush of the shells through the air, announced the success of our enterprise. Orderly officers came dropping past, and one of these told the Duke that General-van der Tann, whom he sought, was on the hill above the road, where two of his batteries were established. A canter of half a mile through the rear of the Bavarians took us to the position where the General and his Staff, and General Stefan, commanding his First Division, were watching the operations and waiting for the expected appearance of the Crown Prince of Saxony's column on the right. The view was quite English, almost like that from Richmond-hill. On the left there rose one of the spurs of the plateau over the Meuse, on which a couple of Turkish batteries were seriously engaged in shelling Iran batteries and bazeilles, which was burning in half-a-dozen places. Beneath them was the Meuse, spanned by a bridge of three arches for the railway, which runs on a high causeway edged by trees and shrubs, and further to the left lay a great inundation, above which rose the spires and houses and battlements of Sedan. The railway runs close to ill-fated Bazeilles, which is surrounded by gardens and fine timber, amid which are a fine chateau and several handsome residences, and we can see the railway emerging from the town on the right, and filled with railway trucks. A couple of hundred yards below us two more batteries were actively employed in shelling these trucks and Bazeilles, and little patches of troops on the hills above it; but the French are too watchful of the river bank to care about anything else, and they are constantly despatching shells along the tramway and over the bridge, which, oddly enough, they mined and did not blow up. But there they are—some say three army corps—as gay as a bed of flowers. The white turbans of the Turcos are *en bloc* here; near them is a brigade cooking, their peaceful batteries sending up tiny columns of smoke. There move great lines of cavalry, and all along the ridges of the undulating land, which mounts in terraces from the Meuse to a wooded background—a dense forest stretching for miles—are battalions in motion, or halted, columns tramping along the roads to the north, and thousands of men spread about the fields, as if dismissed from duty. Through the glass the Generals' Staffs can be discerned reconnoitring, as we are reconnoitring them. From three knolls above Bazeilles they are replying to the batteries on the left, but they neglect General van der Tann, although a shell fell at General Stefan's feet just before our arrival. To these batteries come presently two of the mitrailleuses which had been heard in a wood below, they were drawn by the fine bay horses of the Bavarians in front of Remilly below us. And may I say that the Germans suppose a good deal of the recklessness of the French army is due to the failure of the weapon on which they so much relied? It is believed that the force wesee before is about 40,000 men, and that MacMahon has with him the following corps:—1st, MacMahon; 5th, Wimpffen; 7th, Failly; 12th, Lebrun; Guards Bourbaki, with detachments, Gardes Mobiles, &c., 120,000 men. Now, if the Crown Prince of Saxony appears on the right, and the Bavarians force the river below us, while the Crown Prince breaks in at Donchery, MacMahon must fight; he cannot escape it. The Bavarians are anxious for some sign of the Crown Prince of Saxony among the woods on the right, in the direction of Mousson, but, except for the ever-blazing Bazeilles, the whistle of shells, and the rattling roar of mitrailleuses, it is as harmless a scene as a review. About 12 o'clock, however, there was a movement among the Bavarian infantry massed near Remilly, and I saw, not without wonder, a column march for the railway bridge and debouch upon it, taking thence the shelter of the line of shrubs by the side of the causeway, and making straight for the town of Bazeilles. The French saw them at once, and shells burst over the bridge, and now and then broke the lines of the column. It was Stefan's Division of some 9,000 men. Nearing the town they threw out skirmishers, and began to fire. The mitrailleuse battery and guns replied, but the town burnt too furiously to permit the French to occupy it. It seemed a mad thing. I was told it was the fault of the young troops, who would not be checked. An orderly officer came up and reported that the bridge was gained, but that they had sustained some loss. Under a heavy fire of shells from both sides of the river the Bavarians advance steadily, and the heads of their battalion columns gained the town of Bazeilles. The French on the hills above became attentive and lively. Down came three columns of infantry to the ravine, and the clatter of musketry was added to the tumult of cannon and mitrailleuse, multiplied by two batteries of the latter and three of the former. The town was burning all over, and the smoke obscured the front of the orchards, but at about 1 o'clock I saw the light blue uniforms coming out, not running, but in decent haste, and soon the whole force began to show towards the causeway, in pursuance of orders, and to cross the river. I intended to have described the rest of the day at length, but the epitome is this—that up to 5 o'clock there were no positive signs of the Saxon Prince, and that at last news came that he was not to attack that night; that the Bavarians retired from an ill-judged enterprise; and that to-morrow, if they do not manage to get away, the French will have to fight on three sides. It was near 7 when I got to Chemery, just as the King was entering his son's Head-Quarters, and I must now close this letter or lose a chance of sending it

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

BRUMATH, SEPT. 3.

THE vicissitudes of our siege, which have appeared to us so full of interest from day to day, and which, moreover, within the last week, have assumed a gravity of character entitling them to general attention, are completely deprived of all vitality and significance by the astounding achievements of the German armies in Northern France. What are our fierce little outpost affairs and sortie repulses, with their butchers' bills of fifty or sixty daily, to the enormous battles of Prussian princes and French marshals, resulting in the death of thousands and mutilation of tens of thousands? What our establishment of a few dozen more guns in battery for the purpose of reducing a fortress which, after all, is only garrisoned by as many Frenchmen as have perished in one of the general actions fought before Metz, to the annihilating of the active military strength of France by the German arms, the capture of the Emperor, and the surrender of a hundred thousand French soldiers? It is seven weeks to-day since I left Paris for the seat of war, after having witnessed the popular demonstrations on the Boulevards, heard the confident assertions of the French officers respecting their approaching occupation of Germany and annexation of the Rhine provinces, and nearly been forced into a serious quarrel with an acquaintance because I ventured to hint that the French army would find its march to Berlin something a little more serious than a military promenade. And I am now in a large country town belonging to what was lately a French department, and is now a German province, under a regular Prussian civil government, and am writing at the local railway station of Napoleon III. on his way to the palace appointed by his victor as his prison. General Uhrich and his garrison have been greeted today by the besieging army with a salvo of victory; and, during a two hours' truce agreed to upon his request for the burial of the dead—necessary in consequence of the unusually warm weather—the Empire is thrown through for the moment, would keep out the hands of Parliament. Gambetta knew all this as well as the Minister of War, and secretly encouraged the National Guards to march on the Chamber, hoping that the work of revolution might be accomplished with some show of legality by the representatives of the nation. But no vote for the deposition of the Emperor, though the Provisional Government asserts the contrary, was obtained from the Chamber. The *Déchéance* was really pronounced by the National Guards at the Hotel de Ville. The whole affair fell together. Since I last wrote you, Paris has rapidly developed considerable alertness, and has inflicted some loss upon its besiegers. Four German officers—a lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and a lieutenant—have perished in the affairs of last night and the night before, and the occupants of the foremost trenches, artillerists as well as infantry covering position, do not find it very roughly handled. The parallel from which, on Thursday night, I witnessed one of the heaviest bombardments to which Strasburg had up to that time been subjected, has been the scene of a desperate and bloody encounter, in which Captain Graff von Kalkreuth (2nd Baden Grenadiers), besides several men, whilst about five-and-twenty soldiers were wounded. In fact, sortie has followed sortie in rapid succession; each attempt to disable guns, however, although made with the greatest gallantry, has been repulsed by the Prussian and Baden artillery, greatly aided by the strong supports by which the troops in the second parallels are backed up. Of course trench duty has become very harassing since the French have taken to sallying out from their defences nightly, and the men established for that most dismal and tiresome of services go down every morning to their appointed posts with grave faces; but the spirit of our soldiers continues to be all that could be desired, and ten men out of every twelve with whom I have spoken upon the subject of the siege are eager in the expression of their hope that it may soon come to a termination, and that they may be led out against the fortress to take it by assault, instead of being pent up in small country hamlets or kept crouching night after night in damp trenches.

The affair of this morning has been the most severe one with respect to loss of life on both sides that has occurred throughout the siege. Owing to the incompleteness of the parallels, which do not as yet form continuous lines, or rather curves, surrounding the fortifications, but are dug at considerable intervals, and not uniformly in connection with one another, the French contrived, in the darkness of a cloudy and stormy night, to get between the first and second parallels, and succeeded in surprising a battery established near the extramural railway goods station to which I have so often referred in my letters. This battery, and the trench containing its infantry supports, were, for a time after the alarm was given, out of their assailants' proximity, restrained from firing upon the latter by the impression that they were some of their own people—German soldiers retiring from the second parallel before a superior force of the enemy. This misapprehension was soon dispelled by the French attack, made with great resolution and fierceness; but the consequence of the untoward hesitation caused by the natural desire of the Prussians to avoid injuring their friends was an unusually heavy loss in killed and wounded. The men behaved with admirable steadiness, recovering themselves from their surprise almost immediately, and delivering a deadly fire upon the Frenchmen that, after a desperate attempt to disable some of the guns in the battery known as No. 3, the latter fell back in utter disorder, and, despite the exhortations of their officers, fled to the glacis, pursued by the Prussian soldiers, and leaving between sixty and seventy of their number killed between the two parallels. Their retreat, as usual, was covered by a furious cannonade from the walls, which was distinctly heard at Rastatt. Here, where I happened to be at the time, it sounded like distant thunder; and Brumath is more than ten miles from either Schiltigheim or Königshof, between which villages the fighting took place.

The number of guns and mortars actually in position this morning, when I again visited the front, was, according to the latest statement at head-quarters, two hundred and eight, more than a hundred of which are breech-loading 24-pounders. All these are constantly firing in from inside the town respecting the condition of its inhabitants are in the highest degree distressing. Provisions have reached fabulous prices—meat, for instance, is eagerly sought for at ten francs a pound, eggs at fivepence apiece, bread at three francs the loaf, &c.; whilst vegetables, milk, butter, and the ordinary articles of consumption are unobtainable, but things either to be remembered or to be looked forward to. The hospitals, and some of the public buildings, are crowded with wounded soldiers and civilians, all huddled up pell mell together. I have to-day heard that the Mayor is amongst the victims.

Correspondents frequently meet with strange adventures, and some of my colleagues, I am bound to say, through their own ignorance of military regulations in war time, or wilful disregard of them—I know not which—have undergone very serious inconveniences in the course of their efforts to chronicle the doings of the army before Strasburg. In one case, which came to-day to my knowledge, an American journalist had a narrow escape of being shot for a spy, entirely through his own obstinacy in persisting, after he had been solemnly warned to leave the camp and had passed his word to do so, in penetrating the lines, and taking notes of things in general from a conspicuous vantage-point. I should premise that the selection of this gentleman for the particular duties he endeavoured so resolutely to fulfil at the risk of his life was, to say the least of it, injudicious, inasmuch as he does not speak a word of German, and but very little of that mysterious dialect which I venture to christen Anglo-Saxon French. The Prussians have run up a woodwork look-out, not far from St. Quentin, commanding an excellent view of the French and German lines. Upon this Dr. S—— managed to perch himself yesterday morning, and was found taking notes and sketches by its guardians who at once arrested him and took him off to Major von W——, who roused from his sleep by a sergeant's guard, the sub-officer in command of which reported the capture of a spy, stating that the prisoner refused to speak anything but a "Kauderwalsch" (gibberish), and was possessed of numerous papers in an incomprehensible cipher. Upon being brought into the Major's quarters, he turned out to be Dr. S——, who had succeeded in getting back to his favourite look-out, despite his promise. Of course he received a severe reproof, and was at once sent, under escort of two men with loaded rifles, to the station at Wendenheim, where he was put into a train bound for Carlsruhe, and despatched thither in custody. In the papers found upon him it was discovered that he used arbitrary words for certain things and people, a proceeding quite useless and very suspicious. For instance, General Uhrich was always spoken of as "The Great Brahmin." Fortunately for him, he fell into the hands of a highly intelligent officer who understood his case. There are many here who would have treated him as what he seemed to be, a spy.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE REVOLUTION.

(*From the Pioneer's Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

WHETHER this letter will reach you in due course I can scarcely say. I anticipate the post by a day, fearing the Prussians may cut the Lyons Railway to-morrow, and I am also sending my despatch to some western office. And what, after all, can I tell you? The most laconic telegram is more than expressive of the amazing events which, in the last eight days, have astounded Europe. The Battle of Sédan! The ground for miles covered with dead and wounded French soldiers! The Emperor and 76,000 men prisoners! A revolution in Paris! The Empire overturned! The Republic proclaimed! The King of Prussia and 300,000 men at the gates of Paris! The telegraph has probably already told you these facts even in fewer words; and when this despatch reaches you in three long weeks, all I can say will sink into insignificance in face of the brief summary of the most amazing chapter of history which this century has produced. When great events are making history, gossip seems sadly out of place. I shall, therefore, confine myself to-day to a few sketches of strange scenes and new men of the time. The Emperor hoped on to the last. On Tuesday he telegraphed that a great victory was coming. The Empress, on the contrary, seeing the almost contemptuous feeling with which the dynasty was regarded in the capital, had, for ten days past, given up all as lost. She would have left Paris a week ago, but for a strong appeal of Count de Palikao to her sense of duty. The terrible news came in all its completeness on Saturday morning. A Council of Ministers was held at the

THE NEW DRILL BOOK.

I SUPPOSE the new drill book has made its way out to India; but in any case some account of what it contains —or rather of the principal changes—will perhaps be acceptable. In the following summary of the changes I shall avail myself of an admirable little book, to which I desire at the outset to acknowledge my obligation. Captain Malton, author of "Company and Battalion Drill," and other works on drill—an authority, in fact, on the subject—has compiled a most useful little "key" to the new drill book,* which places before one at once the chief alterations. The book is published uniform with the usual shilling editions of military works "by authority." There are men who object to "keys" and catechisms. An officer the other day told me that he "detested" them—"that he liked the book, the whole book and nothing but the book." This is all very well, and in its way sound. I too think that for real knowledge one must go to the fountain head. But no one supposes that an officer will content himself with the "key," and not apply to the book. The key is only intended as a guide: and a man might just as well object to Murray, or Baedeker or a *valet de place* or any such auxiliary, when he is visiting a foreign town. At all events, Captain Malton is a very useful *valet de place* for one's first trip through the pages of the Revised Drill Book,—and it would be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the assistance which I have received from him. I have one fault to find with the key:—it has not got a good index. That is a fault in any work which is intended to act as a book of reference; and the value of Captain Malton's key is, I confess, reduced by this omission.

One of the first changes we come to is, that of the soldier's salute. I confess I am too much of a conservative to appreciate this change. It consists in making the soldier salute *à la* foreigner, viz., with the *palm* of his hand to the front. I do not see the reason or meaning of this change. In the old salute there was a reason. It was supposed that the soldier was so dazzled with the glory of his officer that he shaded his eyes. No stretch of imagination can ascribe to the present salute any such meaning. The soldier standing at attention is in future to have the hand flat to the thigh instead of with the back to the front, and his feet are to make an angle of 45° instead of one of 60°. This, it seems to me, is splitting straws. However, it can do no harm, if it does no good. Then we have another shock to our conservatism. There is no longer such an expression as right or left face. It is all now "right or left turn" or "right about turn" and so on. In fact, the word "*face*" is given up.

Then some changes in terms have been made. The Lieutenant is the "Right guide;" the Ensign, the "Left guide;" the covering and supernumerary Sergeants are "Right and Left markers;" a sub-division is a "half company;" a wing is a half-battalion "or half brigade;" a grand division is a "double company;" an open column is a "column;" a half distance column is a half column—(good); a quarter distance column is a quarter column (good again); a double column is a "column of double companies"—(doubtful improvement); direct echelon is "echelon;" Light Infantry is "Skirmishing."

The cadence is changed from 110 to 116 per minute in quick time; and from 150 to 165 in double time. In stepping short the pace is 21 inches in the double; it is to be 33 inches. Fixed pivots are abolished and *all* wheels are to be made on movable pivots; slow march is only to be used in squad drill except when specially ordered; and here I may notice that His Royal Highness is far from satisfied with the book. He likes certain manœuvres done in the old way, and he swears, I am told, when officers appeal to the "new book" as an excuse for carrying out a movement in a new way; and he has even gone so far as to threaten to have "another book, sir,"—at least, so I am told. A column changing front as the base company of a line formation is invariably wheeled forward; the movement of wheeling on the centre is struck out. Companies may now form to the front from files of fours at the halt, without advancing or marking time. Formations of sub-divisions are discontinued except for forming square. Forming from column into line may be practised instead of wheeling into line. The Captain is in future to be in rear of his company; the Lieutenant on the right (with marker covering him), and the Ensign on the left. The Sergeants form a third, or supernumerary rank,—with the guides, if the company is not in line, in rear of their flank files—the markers in rear of the second files from their guides. In marching past in slow time the ranks are not opened; the officers salute as in quick time, but slow marching past is treated as quite exceptional, something to be retained and practised only for the especial delectation of Field Marshals. Countermarching may now be done on the march as well as from the halt—which is a comfort. Some important changes are made in skirmishing; when not under fire all skirmishing movements to be in quick time; when under fire in double time. The essence of the changes is greater rapidity of movements and more latitude and discretion to commanding officers. Skirmishing is in single rank, except where the nature of the ground, the proximity of cavalry or other causes may recommend a closer formation. It is then permitted to form files, groups of four. Also, regulations are introduced for skirmishing by sections. The new mode for forming, rallying square and preparing for cavalry are far more expeditious than the old. The whole of this portion of the drill appears to be immensely improved,—especially that part of it which directs that the word or sound 'fire,' is to be only permissive, subject to the discretion of the commander of the line of skirmishers, who will name the number of men in each section who are to fire ("a leaf taken from the Prussian book."). Also skirmishers are at all times to assume the most convenient firing position. "The commence fire" is now called the "Fire" and the alarm is called "Prepare for Cavalry." A new sound called the "Alert" implies unexpected danger.

Close columns are abolished; the distance in "quarter columns" is six paces. In all movements of advance in columns, either from a flank or central company, or in columns of half battalions from the right or left of half battalions; or of a retreat in columns from one flank in rear of the other, or in both flanks in rear of a central company, the movement by fours is enjoined. Columns are to form line to the front by deployment only: all formations from line to columns to be in rear of the named company. I think I need not pause to detail the numerous slight changes, as to where the markers and flanks are to direct in echelon when the company of formation wheels forward. These are matters for the proper comprehension of which I must ask you to turn to the drill book. The directions for receiving cavalry in line are significant of the changes wrought by the introduction of the new arms. Two-deep squares are to be the rule, and four-deep squares the exception. A number of sections of the old book are struck out, viz., Section 8, advancing and retiring by wing; Section 18, a close or quarter distance column, changing front on the centre; Section 20, changing the order of a column by the successive march of the rear company companies to the front; Section 21 changes the order of an open, half or quarter distance column, where the space does not admit of the flank movements. Section 22, columns taking ground to a flank by the echelon march of sections; Section 28, a battalion moving in open column from either flank along the rear; Section 33, forming line to the front from open column on any named company; Section 34, open column forming line in inverted order; Section 41, a battalion in line changing front by the intermediate formation of open column on any named company; Section 46, a close column forming square; Section 50, a battalion forming company square; Section 53, a battalion in oblique echelon, halted, forming line in a direction oblique to that from which it was wheeled into echelon; Section 60, exceptional combinations of manœuvres. The term "contiguous" is discontinued, the distance between battalions being fixed at the breadth of their leading companies and thirty paces. When a brigade advances or retires in line of columns, the proper front companies are to preserve their relative positions. The movements of two lines changing front on the flank of the first line, and of two lines changing front on a central point of the first line, are given up. Part V. is devoted to shelter—trench and pit exercise, of which nearly every one concerned speaks highly. The officer's salute is changed in marching past. With regard to firing some important instructions are given which I think it well to quote. "Volley firing may, at the discretion of the Commander, be by battalion, half battalions, companies, half companies, or sections; the number of rounds to be expended being, in all cases, specified. Independent firing may, under very exceptional circumstances, be permitted, in this case also, the number of rounds to be expended will invariably be stated. When firing volleys by companies, or parts of companies, in order to prevent the volleys being given simultaneously, the caution will be given to fire from the right or left of half battalions, or companies, the 'present' of the succeeding being the signal for the 'ready' of the next. After the completion of the first round by the battalion, each half battalion company, or part of a company, will fire by order of its Commander, without referring to the remainder. The requirements of the moment can alone determine the description of fire that will be most effective; but it may be assumed that, except under extraordinary circumstances, no firing should be permitted when smoke or other causes prevent such a view of the enemy being obtained as would ensure a reasonable certainty of an effective result. On this principle, the bugle sound or order to 'fire,' will, as likewise in skirmishing, be permissive and not obligatory. The 'cease fire' must on all occasions be complied with, although the men may not have expended the specified number of rounds. When in line prepared for cavalry, or in square, the kneeling, as well as the standing ranks may fire volleys by word of commands, or may fire independently, as ordered; but they must be prepared to return to the usual position for receiving cavalry when its near approach renders so doing advisable."

This is an important instruction. The Prussians have shown how much depends upon a discriminating and effective—as compared with a wild, but ineffective—fire. Breech-loaders may be the ruin, instead of the salvation, of an army, if the principles set forth in these instructions be not insisted upon.

One more extract, to show in what an intelligent and thoroughly progressive spirit this Drill Book has been drawn up,—and I have done: "Officers commanding brigades, or larger bodies, should make a marked difference between parades for drill and those for field manœuvre. In the former, great accuracy should be insisted upon; in the latter, the delay and fatigue to the men, caused by minute attention to dressing or covering, or to the correction of intervals, should be avoided: tactics should be studied rather than the drill—accidents of ground rather than mere precision. Exactitude should never be permitted to impede the execution of a movement, when rapidity is essential. Nor should too rigid an observance of the regulation battalion intervals be allowed to destroy the elasticity of movement for which those intervals exist. Accuracy, either of alignment or of intervals, should unhesitatingly be sacrificed where configuration of ground can advantageously be followed in the disposition of troops. A General should place himself in such a position as will best enable him effectively to handle the force under his command; and his orders should be circulated from that point."

I could go on quoting much longer from this new book, which seems to me in every respect a considerable advance in the right direction. But I have directed your attention, I believe, to the more important points, and with this I must perforce rest satisfied.—*Military Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

* A Key to the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Infantry, as revised in 1870. By Captain William D. Malton (London: Clowes and Son.)

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

THE *Volks Zeitung* of Berlin makes the following remarks on the future of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine:—

"The principal difficulty attending an annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is to be found in the circumstance that Germany is not a united State as regards it territory, and consequently every strip of land that may be added to it must either be given to one of the existing States, or be formed into a new State under a separate Government. Germany is, unhappily, still nothing more than a descriptive word of a geographical nature. It contains German States; but it is not a State of itself. It consists of a confederation of States, comprising North Germany. By the side of this confederation, are still the Southern States, perfectly independent countries, under their own special sovereignties. The treaties for mutual protection in case of war, the results of which are so very evident in the present conflict, are not made with the North German Confederation; but with Prussia alone, and they have, therefore, only an indirect connection with the North German States.

"We have certainly every reason to rejoice at the wonderful unity of Germany during the present contest; and therefore the hope is again awakened in every German heart, that out of the blood of the battle-field the resurrection of a united Germany may be accomplished. But upon closer review it is evident that the one-mindedness in this war makes unity all the more difficult. The treaty for mutual protection has proved itself so successful that we can now less than ever expect from the Bavarians and Würtembergers that they will resign their sovereignties and agree to a single Government of Germany. These States would be very much strengthened in their possible determination to abide by the treaty for mutual protection, by their heroic conduct upon a common battle-field. In the lack, then, of this German unanimity relative to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, there remains no other way open but either to form a new State of these provinces or to incorporate them into an existing State. Both these possibilities are, however, surrounded with difficulties which no one seems up to the present to have seriously tried to solve. To form a new State in Germany, too rich already in States, is in itself by no means advisable, even if the population of this new comer were thoroughly imbued with German feeling. Our aim is German unity; and, if we created anew German State, we should create only a new obstacle to the accomplishment of our desire. Added to this, the population of Alsace and Lorraine, though these provinces were formerly on German soil, has through the crimes of centuries become partially hostile to our country. We could give them a German monarch; but that would scarcely be the way to instil into them German sympathies. A Government of these provinces could maintain its ground by expressing the sympathies of the population, and it is doubtful if these are in favour of Germany. Alsace and Lorraine as an independent State might easily be declared German in name; but, in spite of this, they would be nothing else than what they are now, however strong the pressure employed to make them German.

"Still greater is the difficulty attending the annexation of these provinces to an existing German State. Baden certainly seems to be the neighbour whose extension would be attended with the least difficulty. A small portion of Alsace on the bank of the Rhine could easily be given to Baden. Here German sympathy is not altogether dead, and proximity to Baden has produced up to the present no hostile feelings. But so small a State as Baden could, even by clever management, hold successfully only a still smaller portion of new territory. The idea of annexing to it a larger country than itself is a political chimera which, we are certain, would not be entertained by the Baden Government. This well-organised and excellently governed Grand Duchy would, in consequence of any such annexation, have to change its whole system. Even were it under absolute ruler who governed without consulting the voice of his people, so small a State could scarcely digest so much larger an addition; but, under a constitutional sovereign—where the majority have a decided influence upon the Government of the country—an annexation of this nature would be followed by an opposite result. Baden would be lost in Alsace and Lorraine, and the population of Baden would succumb to the majority. In short, it is the Grand Duchy of Baden that would be annexed, instead of Alsace and Lorraine.

"Now as to Bavaria in relation to this annexation. The reasons against Baden apply in a lesser, but in a decided, degree against Bavaria. We do not believe that this country is disposed to accept the present. But, even were it so, the aggrandisement of Bavaria would only be a fresh obstacle to the realisation of the chief aim to be kept in view by Germany. The more Bavaria were increased the longer would the unity of Germany be deferred. We should enlarge Germany nominally; but we should place a new barrier in the way of Germany's organisation.

"There remains no other course than the annexation of the conquered provinces to Prussia; taking just that course, in fact, which would be most unpalatable to the new provinces. There may be politicians who see in every enlargement of Prussia an increase of her strength; but we doubt if these are the thinking politicians. When, at the dissolution of the German Confederation in 1866, the question was mooted whether Luxembourg should be admitted into the North German Confederation, the Prussian Government declined to entertain the idea, because it did not consider it advisable for any State to incorporate a foreign element forcibly into its newly formed organisation. If this observation of Bismarck was true of so small a province as Luxembourg, which had been a member of the German Confederation for more than fifty years without showing the least hostility, how much more forcibly does it apply to Alsace and Lorraine, which really might prove to us a kind of Poland or Venetia? The mission of Prussia, so it appears to us, is to weld Germany into a federal unity. In the solution of this mission, it was pardonable to reject, not only Luxembourg, but also a large portion of Austria, whose sympathy with Germany has now been manifested to our fullest satisfaction. In the face of this relinquishment of Luxembourg, of this rejection of German Austria, in order to obtain a possible unity of the rest of Germany—in the face of this policy, it would be a wonderful contradiction on the part of Prussia to annex on the furthest end of her frontier, already too much extended, a country which is ten times more anti-German than Luxembourg, and ten times more hostile than the population of German, Austria! Such a policy cannot possibly be advanced as the object of a war which, in the truest sense, was to be a war for the unity of Germany.

"Thoughtful politicians have, therefore, endeavoured to give to this momentous question a more definite interpretation. Not the enlargement of Prussia, but the unity of Germany and such a weakening of France as may make her for ever incapable of aggression, are the ends to be accomplished. From this point of view the question assumes another and a more acceptable shape; and we shall, therefore, take the possibilities of the situation into consideration with the calmness that becomes a nation which knows how to conduct its war with irresistible passion, but also knows how to use its victory with moderation and wisdom."

THE EMPRESS.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 10.)

AMID all the crash of war, and of grand political convulsions, a few words of farewell may be spared to the brilliant and unfortunate lady who last Sunday escaped from the Tuileries, and passed, in all probability, out of political life for ever. For some sixteen years the Empress Eugenie was the most conspicuous, and in one sense the most influential, woman in the world. She ruled over an Empire not bounded by the Rhine, an Empire whose frontiers extended far more widely than those which the most enthusiastic German would have claimed for the Fatherland—the Empire of Fashion. The Pope and the Empress Eugenie were the only Sovereigns who could claim from the subjects of other States an allegiance even warmer than that which the subjects accorded to their own rulers. Wherever there were found women capable of regarding clothes as other than mere coverings of the body, there the Empress Eugenie had subjects, and ruled with absolute sway. Her power crossed the broadest oceans. It was recognised in Melbourne and Sydney; it was supreme in the Sandwich Islands; it had no opposition to encounter in New Zealand, Java, and Richmond. The ladies of the Ottoman Court began to adopt corsets and crinolines! Persian beauty was delighted to assume the symmetry of the Grecian bend. Let us own, "since," as Byron says, "it can do no good on earth," that the Empress Eugenie did all that beauty, and grace, and majesty could do to dignify a court which had in it many of the essential elements of vulgarity. She was a woman by no means without intelligence. She had a mental capacity capable of even better things than the invention of new devices in bonnets and petticoats. Many times during her reign she bore herself with a dignity not unbecoming the position of a self-made Empress. Memory now naturally goes back to that sunny day, some fifteen years ago, when she and the Emperor drove through London in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, and people almost forgot to look at the silent, impassive, sallow face of the man who had so strangely come to the Imperial throne, in their admiration for the beauty of the woman who was his wife. The least that can be said of the Empress Eugenie from that time to this is that she was an interesting figure in living history. What share she had in influencing the Government of France it would be difficult as yet to estimate with any accuracy. The mass of State papers which appear to have been seized at the Tuileries may perhaps tell the world some day a great part of the truth on that subject. But, unless all report from friends and enemies, admirers and detractors, utterly belies her, the Empress did endeavour eagerly and persistently to play a vehement part in the politics of France and of Europe. Nor can it be doubted that her influence was too often of sinister import. There appears to be little question that her urgency and her persuasions had much share in the second and prolonged occupation of Rome, the Mexican Expedition, and at least the earlier stages, those peculiarly relating to Spain, of the controversy out of which the present war nominally arose. The Empress appears to have had no small share of the self-assertion of her native country as well as of the impetuosity of her sex, and she probably plunged many a time far too hastily into political questions beyond her depth, where yet her position and the influence she commanded enabled her to disturb the waters and to keep them disturbed. The fatal inclination towards conspiracy and intrigue which Louis Napoleon displayed, even in matters of no significance, led him into that policy of shifts and compromises which gave the Empress many chances of exerting a feminine and febrile influence over the Government of France. Louis Napoleon seemed to think that the best trick of governing was to give the Empress and the Priests a turn to-day; the Republicans and Progressists a chance to-morrow; now to pat Italy on the back, and now to patronize the Pope; to knock Austria down one year, and endeavour to set her up again another year. Such a system of policy, having no basis of principle, and suffering itself to be tested by no free public debate, soon degenerates for a great part into what Conde once called *une politique de jupons et d'alcove*. The influence which the Empress Eugenie exerted was, therefore, habitually an influence illegitimate, irresponsible, and almost subterranean. Even if stimulated by the best intentions, and guided by the rarest intelligence, such influence could hardly be of any real benefit to the councils of a State. The Empress Eugenie never seems in any case to have had the capacity to see beyond the limits of her own circle, to project herself out of the framework of her habitual frivolities. It is natural to suppose that popular rumour accredited her with many mistaken counsels for which she is not really to be held responsible. But her position would have been unsatisfactory and damaging even had she possessed, which assuredly she did not, the political genius of Elizabeth of England, of Isabella of Castile, or of Catherine of Russia. Eugenie was neither quite in the Government of France, nor quite out of it. She was wholly free from that sense of personal responsibility, without which few men or women ever gave valuable political counsel. Even as a Queen of Fashion she could hardly be said to have exercised an enviable influence. Her Court was gay, beautiful, and brilliant, but it sadly wanted a high tone, and the Empress did much more to encourage extravagance than good taste in dress. Of late there had been evident somewhat of a more subdued and moderate character about the ways of the Court; but there was a time, and that not long ago, when the Tuileries and Compiègne were identified with an extravagance which might almost be called vulgar, and an ostentation which sterner times would probably have termed sinful. There is much reason to believe that the woman herself was better than her surroundings or than her destiny. For many years back she had been learning to comport herself with a quiet dignity which bade fair to make people forget the petulance and the extravagancies of the earlier passages of her reign. She was capable of a large and liberal charity, and had done quietly, and even secretly, many beneficent things. Her grace of manner was exquisite, and it may be fairly assumed that much of her power of personal fascination sprang from a kindness of heart which delighted in diffusing pleasure around. The Empress was a fond mother, and despite many trials seems to have been a devoted wife. She will not, we presume, make her exit a deep mark in history. Nothing can be more even abidingly good that we know of will remain associated with her name. If she committed or encouraged the commission of grave political errors, she will hardly stand out responsible for them at the bar of history. Her name will probably always bring with it an association of graceful memories—memories of beauty and elegance, of white shoulders and winning smiles, of brilliant dress and charming silliness. Perhaps she was much more than all this; perhaps she had a distinct and emphatic voice in shaping the policy, and even in bringing about the fall, of the French Empire. But if any doubtful whether history will ever be clear enough on this point to award to her a distinct political individuality. She has passed very quietly out of the active world of politics. It is said that at one moment she expressed her determination to stay in the Tuileries, and share the fate of Marie Antoinette. But the fate of Marie Antoinette would be rather too much of an anachronism now. And we are happy to believe that the poor lady who left the Tuileries last Sunday had no need to fear injury, or even insult, from any one in Paris. A great poet once required a special genius to be even a martyr; and neither time nor place demanded the sudden development of such a genius in the Empress Eugenie. France and the world will owe her no grudge. Her grace, her beauty, her kindly heart, her warm benevolence, will be remembered much more willingly than her womanly follies and her political absurdities. History will at least refuse to turn her captivating picture to the wall.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE EUROPEAN QUESTION.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 10.)

IT is only a week since the French Minister of War acknowledged that "it is time no longer to dissemble." The interval proves too short. Such as France was last Saturday, such, in point of military preparation, she is to-day, and lo, the Prussians! The armies of Germany are nearing the capital, and the envoy who last Wednesday entered Laon and asked for the French general in the name of the King of Prussia, may any day have his trumpet blown under the walls of Paris and inquire for General Trochu. The Governor of Paris has announced that the defence of the city is assured, so that unless the advance of the armies should be arrested by the sudden conclusion of peace, we may expect a struggle for the possession of the capital of our countrymen who reside in Paris express in strong language a feeling which is by no means wanting here that the neutral Powers are bound to interfere at this stage, and give the King of Prussia to understand that having advanced far enough, he ought to take a money compensation for the lives of his men and return by the way he came. "What," it is asked, "is the English Government about? Have we no influence? and when will the moment for mediation arrive, if it has not already come?" These questions are most serious, and cannot be too well pondered by those who have the honour of England and the permanent interests of her heart. Undoubtedly diplomacy, and English diplomacy in particular, has an important duty to perform at this conjuncture. Our statesmen will be inexcusable if they do not watch this contest with the utmost vigilance to discover the earliest possible moment when they can intervene amicably between the belligerents with a prospect of success. In all wars there comes, sooner or later, a time when events have unmistakably indicated the road to peace, but when one or both of the States at war is withheld from entering upon it by considerations and feelings which it is impossible not to respect, but which require to be brought into harmony with other interests. At such a time a neutral Power which has so acted as not to have forfeited the confidence of either belligerent, may step in between them both, and by a delicate but decided use of its moral authority may facilitate a peace for which the way has been prepared. Such a course is open to England—while—the present moment, there is not an Englishman who will not rejoice to hear that he has entered upon it with energy, and hope that he may prosecute it to full success.

There are limits, however, to meddling, and would by no means be content to see our diplomatic action restricted within these limits. We hear it said that England ought not only to facilitate the settlement, but have a part in fixing its terms; that we ought, in fact, to declare that Germany has done enough, and should not carry her arms further into France. And even where such a demand is not openly avowed which implies that Germany having sustained the conflict, neutral Powers may claim to diminish the effect of her hard-won victories. These excellent persons would like to see a British envoy playing at Soissons or Compiègne the part which M. Benedetti played at Nikolsburg in 1866. Benedetti failed in his mission, and we cannot regret that in seeking to prevent the natural end, as we may now say, the desirable consequences of Prussian success in the Bohemian campaign, they were only acting upon a belief as to the interests of France in the issue, which was shared by French statesmen of all classes. That intervention was defeated at the time by Austria withdrawn, but remaining unchanged as to its principle, revived, and produced the present war. There may be no danger of such English intervention as some of our countrymen now appear to desire leading to war, because its much more natural product would be a huge bundle of pamphlets, figures in a new edition of that filled the Danish and Polish Blue Books of 1864—monuments of dogmatic imbecility of which Continental nations have long ago taken the measure; but it is not desirable to multiply such additions to the national archives.

The true way of avoiding well-meaning mistakes of this kind is to raise ourselves, so far as that is possible, to the level of this contest. Many Englishmen habitually judge of every Continental war as they would of a street fight. The little one is to be patted on the back, or if the combatants seem equal at starting, the successful one is by every means to be discouraged. It would help much in an understanding of the war if we could get rid of our sentimental way of viewing things, and open our minds to the fact that this war has an historical significance far above that of any questions which may be raised as to the personal conduct of those by whose reckless issue it was challenged, or those others by whose pertinacity it is carried on. What we are witnessing is no ordinary war of policy or ambition, but a stage of a great ethnic revolution which is undoing the work and destroying the traditions of three hundred years. Let the well meaning people who thoughtlessly urge our Government to interfere try and think of the responsibility which would rest on the statesmen who should succeed in preventing the complete undoing by the agency of two great nations for another ten or twenty years. The unity of Germany, regained after the lapse of centuries, cannot but affect the position of France among the nations, and has been dreaded by her statesmen of all generations. It would be unjust to lay this hostility to the charge of the Second Empire. The Republic of 1848 notified to the Frankfort Assembly of that year, when tendencies towards unification made themselves apparent, that France as a signatory of the treaties of Vienna had a right to have a voice in the reconstruction of Germany. Germany denies the right of France to speak to her about her internal affairs; and France by insisting on that right, has brought on this war. The war itself has raised other questions, which must enter into the terms of peace. The interests of Europe require that the strife shall be ended as soon as possible. But those interests still more urgently require that peace, whenever made, shall be established not on a real, but an artificial basis. A peace which owed its efficacy to a particular influence, or an alliance or combination which might disappear, a peace founded on a fleeting sentiment, would betray two great peoples. The chief obstacles to peace at the present time are those vain illusions which become the source of boundless passion. They are the real enemies to peace who would hinder France and Germany from standing face to face, and recognising each other's title to respect. We have only to contrast the language of educated French officers who write from Sedan and Metz with the utterances of the rhetoricians, poets, and journalists of Paris, to see that even now this war is bringing its compensation in the better acquaintance of the two nations with each other. We repudiate altogether the pretensions of a portion of our press to give advice to France as to the extent of the sacrifices she should be prepared to make for peace. We have no business to be telling a neighbour and ally what provinces she ought to part with, and with how much alacrity she should proceed to cast them off. On the other hand, there is no conceivable way so certain to foster war as for Europe to declare by its conduct at such a crisis as this, that the most bellicose of its families may go to war for territory under a broad guarantee that, whatever it may win, it shall lose nothing. This is not a kind of work for us to be engaged in. France can have peace whenever she likes. She may have to suffer the penalty of her misdeeds, but she is not in danger; there is no Power upon earth but herself that can keep her from being a great and mighty leader of mankind, even after she has conceded the hardest terms which Count Bismarck can demand.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success hadbeen achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers' discovered Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

A "NATION OF DREAMERS."

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10.)

"A NATION of dreamers!" Thus contemptuously were the practical men of England and France wont to speak of Germany. Its feeble struggles to become a united nation seemed ludicrous to a people which had won its own freedom by cutting off one King's head and driving another King into exile; and its heavy, misty, bookish plans for replacing a crowd of petty sovereigns by one Emperor excited the merriment of that light, witty people which shook the whole world by the force of its own Revolution. "Send all your petty principlings about their business!" exclaimed unphilosophical England. "Rear barricades in every street," added gay France; "guillotine your Kings, kick your nobles over the frontier, bundle out of doors the priests of all sects, seize the revenues of the consecrated and lazy rascals, put your trust in a Committee of Public Safety, and follow the lead of your Robespierres and Saint Justs!" Germany turned a deaf ear to both advisers. On she went in her old way, speculating, droning out theories, manufacturing lexicons, proving Louis Napoleon a fool, spinning heretical theology and incomprehensible philosophies of the Unconditioned, evolving her political future from the depths of her moral consciousness, smoking infinite tobacco, and drinking infinite beer. Meanwhile, her critics declared that she had given herself up to the keeping of a bitter accuser and mad professors. Caricaturing the stiff and brocaded etiquette to which the age of Louis Quatorze had given the rank of religious ceremonies, the courts of Germany, it was said, had elevated the posture-master to the rank of high priest, and had placed lackeys in the hierarchy of the State. With a civil list less than the income of many an English squire, a pigmy German Court had its long array of gilded courtiers and maids of honour, its gentlemen of the guard, its little army of dragoons and drummers, and its tremendous apparatus of genuflexions for celebrating the worship of the Grand Duke. Inside the Court, that was a system of bows. And outside, from the Palace it stood the University, in which the celebrated professor of metaphysics, Herr von Dunkelheit, drew to his feet the brightest young men of the Fatherland, to prove, in a course of lectures six years long, that Being and Nothing are identical—that is, in other words, that yes and no meant exactly the same thing; and hence, as a practical Englishman would argue, that it was all the same whether Germany was free or not free, and whether his Illuminated Transparency the Grand Duke ruled or did not rule. A ludicrous picture of such a professor is drawn by Heine, who had a keen eye for the weak points of his countrymen, and a French delight in clothing them with satire. At the Café Royal of Berlin, he often dined with Doctor Saül Archer; and, "whilst I ate and drank," says the poet, "he continually proved to me the excellence of reason. At the end of his demonstration he usually failed to find any reason, and to conclude thus: 'The supremacy of Reason is the first of all principles.' Reason! When I hear these words to-day I always see Doctor Saül Archer with his abstract legs, his tight coat of transcendental grey, his stiff and icy cold face, which would have served for a figure in a book of geometry. This person, far advanced towards fifty, was an incarnate straight line. In his continual tendency towards the positive, the poor man, by force of analysis, had lost all the splendours of existence, all the rays of the sun, all the flowers, all the fruits, and had left himself nothing but the solid and positive root."

Such was the German professor as pictured by the fancy of France and England, and as he was sometimes seen in the flesh. Yet as a type of the Teutonic teacher the sketch was a gross caricature. The popular fancy has indeed gone ludicrously wrong in painting the effect of metaphysical studies and the habits of metaphysicians. It is not true that the mind is unfitted for practical work by the study of such questions as come within the range of psychology or ontology. On the contrary, nothing lends greater sharpness and precision to the intellect, or makes it more skilled to grasp and apply broad principles. The stigma of "dreaming" is ridiculously incorrect when used to describe the mental process by which a metaphysician reaches his results; for the task demands more precision than the calculations of the Stock Exchange, and such a power of grasping facts and estimating their value as might equip an army of Napoleons men with the requisite force of brain. Nor is it true that any people which has been distinguished for metaphysical taste and aptitude has been a nation of dreamers, or has displayed a lack of practical sagacity. Next to Germany, the most metaphysical country in Europe is Scotland, which has for centuries been swayed by a metaphysical system of theology; which displays untutored metaphysical acumen in every ploughman who reads the sermon of their pastor on the way from church; and which has produced a school of metaphysical thought that ranks in sweep of influence below the school of Germany alone. Yet the worst foes of Scotland have not asserted that she was unpractical. It is notorious, of course, that she has neither wit nor humour, that she never saw a joke, and that her poets and novelists are clothed with a pall of funereal dulness; but, at least, she understands the highly practical business of making money. And so, as we are now beginning to see, does Germany. Already the first of nations in the range of chemistry and dyeing, Germany, if injured, Fatherland threatens to dispute the palm of fitness for commerce with England herself.

Among all the pictures of German life, the most false, however, is that which presented the Teutonic scholar or thinker in the guise of a dreamy recluse, who cared nothing for politics, and spent his life in blowing the soap-bubbles of the study. Such a picture never had the warrant of reality among any race of great students; and, in fact, the chief metaphysical thinkers have been distinguished by that very species of practical sagacity which commands success on the Stock Exchange or the battle-field. Kant, who scarcely ever quitted his study, took the keenest interest in the politics of their time, and some have played a conspicuous part in political life. Descartes served as a soldier before he applied his wonderfully keen and practical intellect to the destruction of the misleading philosophical method which the schoolmen had borrowed from the processes of theology; his great adversary, Locke, was one of the most practical men in England; and Leibnitz, the chief foe of Locke, was as familiar with the details of politics as a Secretary of State. If any philosophic thinker might be said to have lived in a world of dreams, it was Benedict Spinoza, in whose "Ethics" thought is stripped of all form, and is so attenuated as to look like a series of mathematical problems; yet that great thinker could be as practical as a mechanic or an English member of Parliament. His exquisite skill as a manufacturer of optical glasses made his lenses sought throughout the Continent, and he took an active part in the strife between the Republicans and the Monarchical party in Holland. Nor have the practical taste and faculty of the German thinkers been eclipsed by those of their great forerunners. Kant was the reverse of a dreamer. He read about everything, thought about everything, and keenly debated the political events of the day. Although he had never been many miles from Königsberg, he would astonish, as well as delight his guests by the vast range of his information, by the playfulness of his mind, and by his practical fashion of discussing the affairs of the Fatherland. Fichte was even more remarkable for his love of practical life. Although his system of transcendental idealism confounds and appals the sober sense of Englishmen, Fichte took part in the strife of politics with fanatical earnestness; and in words of withering contempt he would have rebuked the idea, that the charms of philosophy might release the student from the duties of patriotism. When Germany was overrun by the armies of Bonaparte, Fichte did not imitate the despicable conduct of Goethe by keeping aloof from the struggle for national existence on the plea that the rude breath of politics would ruffle his philosophic calm. On the contrary, he stopped his lectures, bade his students fight for the Fatherland, and proclaimed that he should not again open his lips to teach philosophy until the invader should be driven from the sacred soil of Germany. "Gentlemen, these discourses will be resumed in a free country." Another illustrious Teutonic philosopher, whose name has threatened to become a synonym for vagueness, dreaminess, and incomprehensibility—Hegel—was as keen and as practical a politician as the most ardent of Mr. Disraeli's squires. During the agitation which led to our own Reform Act of 1832, Hegel studied the details of English politics with a thoroughness that would have fitted him to discuss the clauses of the bill in committee. Hegel's mastery of detail was such that he would have beaten a Poor-law guardian or a chairman of quarter sessions at their own work. His interest in the politics of Germany was so passionate that at times he seemed more of a journalist than a philosopher. Yet that is the man whose system of philosophy is so dark as to give satire a warrant for making the dying Hegel exclaim, "Alas! there is only one man in Europe who understands my philosophy—and even he doesn't understand it." In politics Hegel was no dreamer, nor has the philosophy of Berlin and Bonn fed the people on political moonshine. It has helped, on the contrary, to make them a nation of thinkers, and to endow them with that practical precision of which they have given terrible proofs at Gravelotte and Sedan.

AN ESTIMATE OF NAPOLEON.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 5.)

THE story of the Third Napoleon's career, commencing at Strasbourg in 1832, and ending at Sedan in 1870, and thus embracing nearly forty years of exile, patience, conspiracy, adventures, imprisonment, escapes, political manœuvres, palace life, victorious war, successful statesmanship, and European fame, ends with a catastrophe to which there is no parallel in modern history. A few short weeks ago, he was one of the greatest men in Europe—he is now a prisoner of war in the hands of his enemies. All France was his, to guide it as he pleased; and what "France" meant the world well knows. "France" means a history full of a glory and a greatness that can never die away from the memory of men. It means a people of forty millions, ingenious in art, bright in spirit, full of life, blessed with a glorious climate, producing everywhere, in city and town, in the peasant's vineyard as in the artisan's workshop, things to delight the senses or the soul of man. This France he ruled with almost absolute sway, or, if it now and then moved, it was as the curvettings of "a steed that knows its rider." Its great fleet, created under his eye, obeyed his command. Its commerce, largely stimulated by his wisdom, looked to him for encouragement. Its productive industry, enormously developed by his care, grew every year beneath his sway. Its agriculture, which owed much to his provincial wanderings, was improving every day. These sources supplied a rich and various reserve against any day of disaster. In the forefront of this exuberant and ever-growing national life was a large army of trained men, with a halo of past glory still circling their eagles, and wonderful traditions of victory firing their hearts. All these things lay, as it were, in the hands of this one man, who is to-day a prisoner, his residence appointed by another, his movements mapped out by his foes. His wife is in Paris; his son a fugitive; the hopes of his dynasty crushed. Surely even his fiercest enemies must admit, that the bitterness of the last few weeks—from August 6, the day of Wissembourg, to September 2, the day of his surrender—offers some explanation for the faults and blunders natural to his long and stormy career. His uncle fell from even a greater height to even a lower depth of misery at St. Helena, but he fell slowly; the retreat from Moscow, a truly terrible warning, preceded Fontainebleau by nearly two years. But Napoleon III., on the 15th of July, possessed such a power and influence at home and abroad that made him one of the most striking figures of this age; and now, when we talk of future French or European politics, we leave him out of the calculation of forces, and simply follow with interest the final chapter in the story of the man.

Those who sympathised for many years with the character and career of Louis Napoleon have not the least need now to abate one jot in the admiration they expressed. He was a great man—in most respects an amiable man; and for years he was one of the ablest rulers that France ever possessed. To do full justice to him, we must forget the later years of his life, when physical maladies bowed his frame and sapped the energy of his mind. But we cannot forget that, for more than twenty years he thought and worked for France, and has left her national industry in every depart ment improved, extended, and enriched. Other rulers of France took up one branch of French energy and petted it with personal affection; he encouraged all. The fleet that Louis Philippe allowed to dwindle down is second only to our own. We have the testimony of Jules Simon, the most enthusiastic educationist of France and a keen opponent of the Empire, to show that under no previous *régime* has there been anything like the sum devoted to education by the Ministers of the Sovereign. The Duc d'Aumale's pamphlet, published three years ago, speaks with appreciation of the military reforms introduced by "the head of the State." Now all this progress in scientific trade, increased industry, developed agriculture—in education, in naval armaments, in military organization, could not have been stimulated and supervised by any slothful and sensual Sybarite, thinking only of his individual luxuries and of his personal ease. For at least fifteen years Louis Napoleon was the ruling minister. Out of these eighteen years there were about three years of war—in the Crimea, in Italy,